In the Specification:

Please replace paragraph **[0005]** with the following rewritten paragraph:

Further, it is preferable that various functions and features be well integrated into the components of a mirror assembly to minimize the total number of parts and pieces. At the same time, it is often desirable to maintain ~~reparability~~ repairability so that expensive components do not have to be scrapped and thrown away when a defect occurs in other components during the last few steps of a manufacturing process for the mirror. There is tension between the concept of "integrated features and components" and ~~"reparability"~~ "repairability" when trying to optimize a mirror for manufacture. For example, "well integrated features and components" tend to require less electrical connectors and less manual assembly (i.e. since the components are integrated into the mirror), and initially cost less as a result. However, sometimes it is desirable to add electrical connectors so that defective components can be removed and replaced and so that scrap can be better controlled and/or so that assembly efficiency can be improved.

Please replace paragraph **[0025]** with the following rewritten paragraph:

It is an object of the present invention to releasably hold the circuit board in the mirror subassembly, and hence provide a circuit board and electrical component arrangement that is serviceable and ~~reparable~~ repairable in the field and also serviceable and ~~reparable~~ repairable at the time of assembling the mirror assembly. In particular, it is an object to provide a mirror assembly process that reduces scrap and cost of scrap by allowing serviceability as late in the mirror assembly process as possible, and by attaching non-removable components as late as possible in the assembly process.

Please replace paragraph **[0046]** with the following rewritten paragraph:

The illustrated mirror assembly 20 (Fig. 1) includes a housing 21, an angular electrically-powered adjustment mechanism 22 (called a "power pack" herein) (Fig. 2) supported in and attached to a wall [[21]] 21' in the housing 21, and main wiring bundle 23 (Fig. 1) for powering and controlling the power pack 22 and the other components in the mirror assembly 20. An electrochromic mirror subassembly 24 (Fig. 2) includes a carrier 36 snappingly attached to a multi-angularly-adjustable plate 48 on the power pack 22 in a manner that minimizes stress on the glass elements of the mirror subassembly 24, as described below. The present mirror assembly 20 is designed to prevent the problem illustrated in Fig. 2A, where resilient fingers on the carrier are stressed and have caused a deformation on the glass elements of the mirror subassembly, resulting in unacceptable distortion of reflected images, as represented by non-parallel reflected light beams 19. (Compare with Fig. 2, where three light beams 17 representing an image are reflected as an undistorted image represented by parallel light beams 18.) The mirror subassembly 24 (Fig. 2) further includes a layer of electrochromic material 25 and a heater 26, and also an integrally held turn signal device 27 (Fig. 3), each of which requires connection to a powering and control device on the vehicle, as described below.

Please replace paragraph **[0052]** with the following rewritten paragraph:

The carrier 36 (Fig. 6) includes a perimeter section with a U-shaped edge flange 58 having an aperture 59. A bezel 60 includes a J-shaped body 61 that extends around a perimeter of the mirror subassembly 24, with a short end of the J-shaped body 61 engaging an area on the front glass 51 just inside of a perimeter of the front glass 51, and with a long end of the J-shaped body 61 extending past the glass elements 51 and 52 into a groove formed by the U-

shaped edge flange 58. The long end of the J-shaped body [[62]] 61 is resilient and flexible, and includes a plurality of hooks 63 shaped to snap into the apertures 59. Due to the shape of the mating U-shaped edge flange 58 and the bezel 60, the bezel 60 securely and reliably fits into the groove of the U-shaped edge flange 58 and snaps into the apertures 59. In particular, the shape of the U-shaped edge flange 58 permits an assembler to flex the U-shaped edge flange 58 forwardly, and permits an assembler to flex the short end of the J-shaped body 62 rearwardly, thus helping to assemble the bezel 60 onto the edge flange 58 without "overflexing" and non-uniformly stressing and/or deforming the mirror subassembly 24 or the bezel 60 or the carrier 36. Also, the arrangement helps prevent permanent "overflexing" or assembly-induced stress which would result in unacceptably/non-uniformly stressing or locally bending an edge of the mirror subassembly 24. The section 64 of foam layer 55 along the perimeter of the heater 26 forms a compressed sandwich with the mirror subassembly 24, the bezel 60 and the carrier 36, with the foam section 64 being compressed to about half its uncompressed thickness. Notably, the bezel 60 transmits compressive forces directly through the glass elements 51 and 52 of the mirror subassembly 24, thus substantially eliminating undesired torsional and bending stresses.

Please replace paragraph **[0055]** with the following rewritten paragraph:

The carrier 36 is a molded component having flanges 72 and 72A (Fig. 6) on all sides forming a well-defined boomerang-shaped pocket 37. (See Fig. 14.) A circuit board 38 (Fig. 6) is crescent-shaped or boomerang-shaped to fit mateably into the pocket 37, with edges of the circuit board 38 being captured by the various flanges 72 and 72A. A resilient angled biasing flange 73 (Fig. 7) on the carrier 36 is shaped to engage a side edge of the circuit board 38 to assure non-rattling retention of the circuit board 38. The door-shaped retainer 40 is

molded as shown in Fig. 8, but is bendable about integral living hinge 41 into snapping engagement with the integrally-molded retainers 42. When closed, the door-shaped retainer 40 includes an edge opposite the living hinge 41 that engages two hook-shaped retainers 42. However, it is to be understood that retainers (42) can be included to engage top and bottom edges of the retainer 40 as well. When closed, the door-shaped retainer 40 engages the resilient biasing flange 73 in a manner that compresses the retainer 40 against the blind surfaces on the hook retainers 42, thus assuring non-rattling securement of the door-shaped retainer 40. Notably, the living hinge 41 extends only about half a length of the door 40, such that wires [[27A]] 27A´ can be slid sideways into the hinge area and routed into the pocket 37 without interference from the door 40 or hinge 41 or flanges 72 and 72A. The circuit board 38 includes the light-generating devices 39 and circuits necessary for controlling the light-generating devices 39 to generate an arrow-shaped turn signal. It is noted that turn-signals have previously been put on external vehicle rearview mirrors (for example, see U.S. Patent No. 6,166,848), but it is believed that no one has eliminated the separate turn signal housing shown in U.S. Patent No. 6,166,848. The present apparatus incorporates the structure for holding the turn signal circuit board and LEDs into the carrier of the mirror subassembly itself. Notably, the illustrated carrier 36 is designed so that it can be molded by dies that do not have any die pulls, slides, cams, or moving components for making blind surfaces. This lowers cost, reduces maintenance, reduces capital investment, reduces scrap, and leads to an improved and more reliable manufacturing process and better parts.

Please replace paragraph **[0058]** with the following rewritten paragraph:

Mirror assembly 20 (Fig. 3) includes the connector 26A, which comprises two protruding conductor leads 76 and 77 connected to the heating traces in the heater 26. The main wiring bundle 23 includes a first connector 28A for operably engaging leads 76 and 77. The main wiring bundle 23 further includes a second connector 28 that snap engages into or that is incorporated into a holder 81. Holder 81 is snap-attached into an aperture in reinforcement rib 66A. The connectors 25A and 27A are configured to snap side-by-side into the holder 81 and electrically connect to different conductors in the second connector 28 on the main wiring bundle 23. It is contemplated that the holder 81 can be incorporated into the **[[5]]** second connector 28 or into one of the connectors 25A and 27A, if desired. By plugging the two connectors 25A and 27A side-by-side into the single connector 28, the total number of connectors is reduced. Also, the orientation and snap engagement of the connectors 25A and 27A into connector 28 is easier since there is one location, and the first installed connector helps align and orient the second connector for installation. Also, the connectors 25A, 27A and 28 are located close to connector 28A and leads 76 and 77, which also facilitates an efficient assembly, since an assembler does not need to waste time "searching for" the connectors.

Please replace paragraph **[0059]** with the following rewritten paragraph:

The mirror assembly 20B (Figs. 10-11) includes wires 83B and a heater connector 26B that replace the heater leads 76 and 77. The main wiring bundle 23B includes a connector 28B having six prong conductors therein. Main wiring bundle connector 28B snaps into or is incorporated into the holder 81B, which is retained by rib 66B. The EC connector 25B, the heater connector 26B, and the turn signal device connector 27B each plug side-by-side-by-side

into the connector 28B of the main wiring bundle 23B. As noted above, the side-by-side-by-side relationship of the connectors creates an arrangement that is more efficient to assemble, since all connectors are close together and further since previously installed connectors guide the later-installed connectors. As arranged, the wires of the connectors 25B, 26B and 27B do not overlap, thus leading to a flatter and well-arranged wiring pattern. Preferably, the connectors 25B, 26B, and 27B have different shapes so that they are not interchangeable and cannot be mis-assembled.